



PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART (C).

Administration Report of the
Director of Medical and Sanitary
Services for 1942.

(Dr. S. F. CHELLAPPAH.) 17 APR 1946



AUGUST, 1943.

Printed on the Orders of Government.

PRINTED AT THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRESS, COLOMBO.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO ; price 15 cents.

1943.

" Copy " received : August 12, 1943.

Proof sent : August 20, 1943.

Proof returned : August 24, 1943.

Published : August 27, 1943.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES FOR 1942.

SECTION 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated population for mid-year, 1942	..	6,021,000
Total births	..	221,064
Birth rate	..	36.7
Total deaths	..	112,044
Death rate	..	18.6
Total infant deaths	..	26,636
Infant death rate	..	120
Total maternal deaths	..	3,194
Maternal death rate	..	14.4

Table of the Main Causes of Deaths Registered.

All Causes.—112,044.

I.	<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases</i>	..	19,681
	Typhoid fever and Paratyphoid fever	..	982
	Diphtheria	..	59
	Influenza	..	1,645
	Dysentery	..	2,275
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	..	3,157
	Tuberculosis of other organs	..	261
	Disseminated Tuberculosis	..	10
	Malarial fever and Malarial Cachexia	..	5,137
	Black water fever	..	6
	Ankylostomiasis	..	1,696
II.	<i>Cancer and other Tumours</i>	..	832
	Cancer and other malignant tumours	..	789
III.	<i>Rheumatic Diseases, Nutritional Diseases, Diseases of the Endocrine Glands, and other general diseases</i>	..	6,940
	Acute rheumatic fever	..	2,272
	Rickets	..	3,854
IV.	<i>Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making organs</i>	..	2,474
V.	<i>Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications</i>	..	8
VI.	<i>Diseases of the Nervous System and of the organs of Special Sense</i>	..	13,631
	Infantile convulsions (age under 5 years)	..	10,100
VII.	<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System</i>	..	2,754
VIII.	<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i>	..	11,474
	Bronchitis	..	1,320
	Broncho-pneumonia (including Capillary Bronchitis)	..	1,624
	Lobar pneumonia	..	1,798
	Pneumonia, unspecified	..	3,267
IX.	<i>Diseases of the Digestive System</i>	..	7,924
	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	..	1,089
	Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over)	..	5,224
X.	<i>Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa</i>	..	1,823
XI.	<i>Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State</i>	..	3,194
	Puerperal haemorrhage	..	285
	Puerperal sepsis, not returned as post-abortive	..	901
	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	..	1,522
XII.	<i>Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	..	7,568
XIII.	<i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion</i>	..	33
XIV.	<i>Congenital Malformations</i>	..	63
XV.	<i>Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	..	8,187
	Congenital Debility	..	4,904
	Premature Birth	..	3,053
XVI.	<i>Old age</i>	..	7,334
XVII.	<i>Violent and Accidental Deaths</i>	..	3,421
XVIII.	<i>Ill-defined causes of Deaths</i>	..	14,703
	Causes of death unstated or ill-defined—		
	(a) Dropsy	..	2,136
	(b) Pyrexia	..	10,914

SECTION 2.—GENERAL DISEASES.

As in previous years malaria continued to be the most prevalent disease. 47,309 cases were treated as in-patients in hospitals and 2,885,765 cases at the out-door dispensaries. Other diseases which prevailed during the year included influenza, rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, ankylostomiasis and intestinal affections.

A summary of the most prevalent diseases is shown in the following table :—

TABLE OF MORBIDITY IN RESPECT OF IN-PATIENTS AND OF OUT-PATIENTS.

(a) Table of Morbidity in respect of In-patients.

Name of Disease.					No. of Cases.
Enteric	..	..	..	..	3,552
Malaria	..	..	..	..	47,309
Malaria Cachexia	..	..	..	..	4,175
Influenza	..	..	..	..	9,335
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	6,052
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	7,679
Syphillis	..	..	..	..	1,802
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	2,469
Cancer	..	..	..	..	2,509
Chronic Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	2,767
Affections of the organ of vision	..	..	..	..	5,957
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	7,111
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	10,910
Asthma	..	..	..	..	2,814
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	6,374
Ankylostomiasis	..	..	..	..	9,704
Ascariasis	..	..	..	..	2,262
Abscess	..	..	..	..	7,754
Diseases of joints	..	..	..	..	1,275

(b) Table of Morbidity in respect of Out-patients.

Name of Disease.					No. of Cases.
Malaria	..	..	..	..	2,885,765
Malaria Cachexia	..	..	..	..	288,228
Influenza	..	..	..	..	382,191
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	59,180
Syphillis	..	..	..	..	3,876
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	21,919
Chronic Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	320,635
Ear diseases	..	..	..	..	69,116
Diseases of the lungs and Pleura	..	..	..	..	378,999
Gastric diseases	..	..	..	..	699,158
Skin diseases	..	..	..	..	353,397
Ulcers	..	..	..	..	504,299
Eye diseases	..	..	..	..	90,278
Ankylostomiasis	..	..	..	..	380,118
Intestinal troubles	..	..	..	..	488,302

SECTION 3.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives the notified cases of communicable diseases with the deaths resulting therefrom :—

Diseases.		Cases.		Deaths.		Diseases.		Cases.		Deaths.	
Chickenpox	..	4,701	..	15		Mumps	..	366	..	—	
Cholera	..	65	..	45		Pulmonary T. B.	..	1,448	..	324	
Diphtheria	..	135	..	28		Plague	..	—	..	—	
Dysentery	..	4,126	..	515		Smallpox	..	1	..	1	
Enteric	..	2,601	..	408		Whooping Cough	..	154	..	9	
Measles	..	5,494	..	9							

There were two outbreaks of cholera, one in Anuradhapura with 45 cases and 31 deaths and the other at Polonnaruwa with 15 cases and 10 deaths. Two fatal cases occurred at Maho. One case was reported from Ponnarunkulame. Two fatal cases were reported, one from Kaluvankerni in Eastern Province and the other from Veyangoda in Western Province.

There was a fatal case of smallpox in the Jaffna District, the patient being a Burma evacuee who came to Ceylon from India a few days previously. Besides the one case, there were 7 cases of smallpox taken off ships.

Immunization : Anti-typhoid.

1st dose	..	..	100,641	..	Primary	..	176,452
2nd dose	..	..	76,724	..	Secondary	..	5,403

Anti-smallpox.

80.25 per cent. of the previous year's births have been vaccinated against smallpox.

53 Sanitary Assistants have obtained their certificates of competency in vaccination making a total of 382 up to the end of the year.

A Committee on Yellow Fever appointed for the purpose of drawing up a course of action in regard to (a) prevention, (b) control in the event of an outbreak, has submitted a report.

Other Communicable Diseases of Importance.

(a) *Malaria*.—The usual seasonal increase in Malaria was observed from November to March, being chiefly confined to dry-zone areas. There has been an appreciable reduction not only in morbidity but also in mortality figures.

The Field Laboratory at Matara could not be established even this year owing to difficulty in securing the necessary equipment.

Malaria control work under agricultural and irrigation schemes was continued. Work for military authorities was carried out.

(b) *Hookworm*.—890,383 treatments were given. The reduction in the number of treatments is due to the suspension of mass treatment owing to the shortage of castor oil and mag. sulphate. The services of Anky. Dispensers are being utilized in Health Education and Food Control work and at Hospitals.

(c) *Yaws (Parangi)*.—There were 1,051 known infective and 3,062 non-infective cases during the year. The number of injections given was 2,822. At the end of the year there were 527 known infective and 3,279 non-infective cases. 307 cases were not traceable.

(d) *Filariasis*.—There were 1,422 known cases of filariasis in 302 villages. Pistia plants were cleared from 122 out of the 454 localities in which this plant was growing. Investigative work is continuing.

SECTION 4.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The Departmental Committee held one meeting during the year under review. At this meeting it was decided that admissions to the three Tuberculosis Institutions should be made irrespective of the stage of the disease, and that the patients should be grouped in the same hospital according to the stage of disease. It was also decided that the proposed settlements for ex-tuberculosis patients should be organised as appurtenants to existing institutions. A ward of 30 beds is under construction at the Kandana Sanatorium and two other wards to accommodate 40 patients are under construction at Kankesanturai in addition to 2 wards, one of 20 beds and the other of 11 beds at Undugoda hospital for tuberculosis patients. An X-Ray room was constructed at Ragama.

No. of patients treated :—

		Males.	Females.
Chest Hospital, Ragama	..	950	361
Sanatorium, Kandana	..	137	91
Sanatorium, Kankesanturai	..	90	48

2,848 patients were dealt with at the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, Colombo, during 1942. Of the outstation clinics only one (at Jaffna) functioned in a satisfactory manner. Here 290 cases paid 836 visits. A scheme to train Medical Officers on Tuberculosis has been approved and the first instalment of 3 Medical Officers has been sent to Madras to undergo the 9 months' course there.

SECTION 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Satisfactory progress has been recorded during 1942 in spite of the shortage of drugs and instruments and inadequate contact with outstation clinics, which conditions were created because of the war. A departmental committee meeting was held at which it was decided to establish pathological laboratories at Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna in order to decentralize the pathological work which is at present done in Colombo. The Venereal Diseases (Gonorrhoea) Regulations have been introduced as an emergency measure making it incumbent on doctors to report cases of gonorrhoea in the female, and requiring infected females to submit to full treatment. Steps are being taken to amend these regulations in order to make them applicable to males and also to other venereal diseases besides gonorrhoea.

Statistics :—

	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.
General Hospital Clinic (male patients)	.. 3,340	.. 24,787
Lady Havelock Hospital Clinic (female patients)	.. 2,388	.. 9,278
Outstation Clinics	.. 2,211	.. 7,582

SECTION 6.—LEPROSY.

In spite of the difficulties caused by the war the work of the Leprosy Campaign has been carried on with little interruption. A meeting of the Departmental Committee on Leprosy was held during the year under review and it was very helpful in deciding all the matters connected with the campaign. Steps are being taken to relieve the congestion at the Leprosy Hospital at Mantivu by constructing a few cottages with accommodation for six patients in each. More attention was paid to occupational therapy during the year. In 1942, 180 new cases were detected of whom 121 were males; 15 patients were under 14 years of age; 107 were neural cases and 73 lepromatous. During the year 22,986 school children were examined in 167 schools and 8 fresh cases were detected amongst them. 5,293 home visits were made and 9,386 contacts and 2,911 cases were examined. 129 school talks and 374 village talks were given.

SECTION 7.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

The high cost of labour and the difficulty in obtaining cement have adversely affected the progress of construction of wells, latrines, and drains.

Water Supply.—598 private and 214 public wells were constructed. 53 towns have pipe borne water supplies; 6 towns augmented their supplies. 18 towns have worked out new schemes of water supply. 441 samples were examined bacteriologically and 42 showed evidence of pollution. 119 samples were examined chemically of which 52 showed evidence of pollution.

Disposal of Excreta.—The total number of latrines constructed was 14,341. 692 old latrines were restored to sanitary type.

Experiments with water seal latrines are being continued.

Drainage.—63,232 feet of cement drains were constructed.

Licensed and Offensive Trades.—Out of the 12,194 licensed trades, 14,924 were inspected and 3,898 were radically improved. Of the 153,761 defects found 109,578 were corrected. There were 3,973 offensive trades. Out of 2,317 nuisances 930 were abated.

Anti-fly Measures.—64,510 breeding places of flies were dealt with.

Food Sanitation.—119,781 head of cattle were inspected and 112,404 were passed fit for slaughter. Of the 43,625 goats inspected 41,077 were passed fit for slaughter.

Milk Supply.—1,239 milk samples were analysed out of which 491 were found adulterated. A committee is investigating the possibilities of improving and augmenting the supply of milk in the Island.

Estate Sanitation.—There were approximately 2,300 estates scheduled under the Medical Wants Ordinance. The staff for Health Work on Estates consisted of 19 Medical Officers of Health, 38 Field Medical Officers, 5 District Medical Officers and 1 whole-time Medical Officer. Their services were available to estates on all health matters.

There were 66 hospitals and 116 dispensaries maintained by Government in Estate Medical Districts. In addition there were 99 Estate Hospitals and 714 Estate Dispensaries. All Estate Hospitals were inspected during the year for rebate purposes. The 714 Estate Dispensaries served 1,018 estates and 288 of these were inspected. The estate medical attendants consisted of 4 qualified Medical Officers, 3 Indian qualified but not registrable in Ceylon, 2 qualified apothecaries and 687 approved dispensers.

785 estates were inspected. Sanitary conditions of 53 per cent. of these estates were either very good or good, 36 per cent. fair, and 11 per cent. either poor or bad. 120 of these estates were fully provided with sanitary dust bins and 216 partly; 567 of them had non-overcrowded lines, 84 slightly overcrowded and the balance 134 had overcrowded lines. Of the 105,385 line rooms inspected 83,069 were up to Government standard. In the estates inspected there were 12,874 pit, 850 water-borne and 17,303 bucket latrine compartments; 1,393 latrine compartments were further required; 539 of the estates inspected had sufficient number of latrines, 164 insufficient and 82 had no latrines; 35 estates had sanitary conveniences for children provided fully and 77 partly. 522 estates had entirely protected water supplies; 179 partly protected and 84 unprotected supplies. Owing to the scarcity of drugs, mass anky. treatment had been suspended; but 6,157 of the 6,905 arrivals at Mandapam Camp were treated for anky. On all estates there were 283 registered midwives serving 433 estates; 41 unregistered midwives serving 58 estates; 158 estates were served by outside registered midwives. 723 estates had creches and 534 estates were supplying cooked meals to children. 180 estates had maternity wards and 31 estates had lying-in rooms attached to estate lines. 15 estates had clinics provided and 67 other estates were served by outside clinics. 26,034 persons in 1,116 estates were vaccinated against smallpox, 24,269 of these were successful, 553 unsuccessful and 1,212 were unknown. 75 estates were visited for anti-typhoid inoculations; 7,143 first doses and 5,469 second doses were given. 254 visits by Inspecting Officers and 2,106 visits by the Sanitary Assistants were paid to estates in connection with communicable diseases.

32 estate schools were medically inspected. Of the 1,408 children examined 498 were defective. Of the 829 defects found 348 were corrected.

SECTION 8.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work was expanded by the appointment of 100 field midwives, and by the establishment of 6 maternity homes in rural areas. The following figures show the work done at clinics and at homes:—

No. of health centres	..	..	..	437
No. of clinics held	..	..	..	18,695
Expectant mothers under care	..	..	..	111,520
Infants under care	..	..	..	91,009
Pre-school children under care	..	..	..	83,431
Deliveries by departmental midwives	..	..	..	52,205
Deliveries in hospitals and maternity homes	..	..	..	19,326
Home visits by Public Health Nurses	..	..	..	451,887
Home visits by Public Health Midwives	..	..	..	787,830

SECTION 9.—SCHOOL HEALTH WORK.

The following figures show the work done:—

No. of schools taken up for medical inspection	..	..	..	1,422
No. of students medically examined	..	..	..	64,214
No. of scholars defective	..	..	..	48,934
No. of defects found	..	..	..	112,736
No. of defects corrected	..	..	..	46,063

In 2,911 schools the special scheme of school health education was in operation. 2,630 schools were provided with mid-day meals. The money spent for the purpose was Rs. 1,506,175.

SECTION 10.—NUTRITION.

A fresh dietary survey was carried out and also nutritional surveys with a view to determining the effects of food rationing. The diets of the General Hospital have been studied. Preparation of yeast and shark liver oil have been made and samples of the latter tested for their vitamin "A" values.

Courses of instruction have been given to Sanitary Assistant Learners, Probationary Divisional Revenue Officers and Medical Students.

An article entitled "War Time Dietary" has been published and a paper on the "Nutritional state of the Ceylonese" has been accepted by the "Lancet" for publication.

A memorandum on "Nutrition in Ceylon—its bearing on National Health and Well Being" has been published by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, Ceylon.

SECTION 11.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health education was carried out as in previous years. A poster on convulsions and a hand-book on Wartime Dietary were put out in addition to another new leaflet for popular education.

A health section dealing with nutrition was organized in connection with the Food and Food Craft Exhibition conducted by the Civil Defence Commissioner on December 26, 27, and 28, 1942, and on January 2 and 3, 1943. Special exhibits, on food were prepared for the purpose. The construction of a balanced diet from the articles of food available locally were effectively demonstrated.

SECTION 12.—AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS.

Casualty Work.—Two Medical Officers of Health and 1 Medical Officer of this Department have been seconded for service in the Civil Defence Scheme of the Island. The Medical Officers of Health and the Field Medical Officers are in charge of the Casualty Services established in their areas under the Civil Defence Scheme and these officers have been doing this work in addition to their normal duties.

Air-Raid Casualties.—After the air raid in Colombo on April 5, 87 casualties were dealt with at the Colombo Casualty Clearing Stations.

After the air raid on Trincomalee on April 9, 102 Civil casualties were dealt with at the Casualty Clearing Station at the Trincomalee hospital.

SECTION 13.—WORK DONE IN HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, &c.

(a) *Hospitals.*—Despite all the handicaps experienced with regard to the construction of new buildings, 3 new hospitals were completed and declared open. The total number of hospitals at the end of the year was 132 with a total of 11,979 beds. The total number of in-patients was 325,173 and the number of deaths was 18,342.

Arrangements were made during the year to evacuate patients if necessary from danger areas and for this purpose emergency accommodation was provided in some of the hospitals away from the danger zones. Arrangements were also made under the Civil Defence Scheme in all the more important hospitals for treatment of casualties in the event of an emergency.

The difficulties in importing food supplies have adversely affected the country and consequently the dieting of the patients in the hospitals involved many difficulties.

(b) *Dispensaries.*—Two new central dispensaries, 2 branch dispensaries and 13 visiting stations were opened during the year but 3 central dispensaries and 6 visiting stations were closed down. At the end of the year, there was a total of 267 central dispensaries, 178 branch dispensaries and 375 visiting stations. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries as well as in the out-patients departments of the hospitals was 7,133,762.

(c) *Special Hospitals:* (i.) *Mental Hospital.*—The accommodation remained at 2,512 beds. The daily average number of patients for the year was 2,827. The number of certified patients admitted during the year was 635 and the number admitted to the House of Observation was 1,677. The number of patients discharged was 617. There were 974 deaths. The diseases which caused most deaths were dysentery and phthisis.

(ii.) *Pasteur Institute.*—2,878 patients were treated during the year. 9 deaths occurred from hydrophobia after treatment. Carbolyzed vaccine was used. Rabbits for the preparation of anti-rabic vaccine were given up and sheep used instead. 605 brains were examined microscopically for Negri bodies.

(d) *Civil Medical Stores.*—The demands on the Civil Medical Stores from the institutions of this Department as well as from Air-Raid Precautions organizations increased greatly but they were satisfactorily met. At the beginning of the year there was some anxiety regarding the arrival of stocks from the usual sources and arrangements were made to obtain supplies from India. A certain quantity of such supplies was received. However, the fears about the non-receipt of the usual supplies did not materialize and additional accommodation had to be found for the increased stocks.

In connection with the bulk purchase procedure the whole of the Island's medical supplies had to be bulked with the indents from the Civil Medical Stores and imported by Government. This establishment will thus become the distributing centre for the Island's medical supplies. In order to relieve the production and shipping situation, all items which could have been placed in the category of non-essentials were omitted from the indents.

SECTION 14.—LABORATORY WORK.

(a) *Bacteriological Institute.*—A total of 139,839 bacteriological examinations were carried out during the year including 441 samples of water. Calf lymph to vaccinate about 528,504 persons was prepared. The seed lymph for the vaccination of the calves was also prepared at this

Institute and 425,891 doses of various types of other vaccines. Large quantities of double-distilled salines were also prepared. In connection with the local preparation of drugs, yeast extract mixture and shark liver oil were prepared in small quantity.

A parasitologist was appointed to this institution.

(b) *Pathological Laboratory, General Hospital.*—At this laboratory 104,557 specimens were examined.

SECTION 15.—MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

The Judicial Medical Officer and the Assistant Judicial Medical Officer, Colombo, examined 3,347 patients and held 363 post-mortem examinations. 28 productions were microscopically examined and of these 7 were blood stained articles and 18 were hair.

Medical Officers at other stations held 1,399 post-mortems which included 460 cases of accidents, 212 of suicide and 345 of homicide. A total of 6,133 assault cases were examined out of which 1,889 were cases of grievous hurt. 474 other cases including 129 of rape were also examined.

SECTION 16.—QUARANTINE.

Port health work was carried out in Colombo, Galle and 14 minor ports. The following relates to work at Colombo. Of vessels entering Colombo, 40 were infected. 649,586 bags of rice from plague-infected areas were fumigated. After the loss of Burma there was no rice coming from plague-infected ports and no fumigation was done thereafter. 567 Bills of Health and 7 Rat Certificates were issued. 53 ships were fumigated, 35 with HCN and 18 with SO₂. Deratization Exemption Certificates were issued to 54 ships. 1,984 cradles of soiled linen from ships were disinfected with steam, and 982 cradles for the Military and Naval Departments.

6,814 estate labourers and 88,932 passengers were passed to Ceylon through the Quarantine Camps at Mandapam and Tattaparai in South India. Of these 74,438 were passed without detention and 8,426 after full quarantine. 55,087 passengers and 7,042 estate labourers were vaccinated against smallpox and 6,157 labourers were treated for ankylostomiasis.

SECTION 17.—TRAINING OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL.

Three Medical Officers and 29 Sanitary Assistants, 2 of whom obtained distinctions, successfully completed a course of training in Malariology at the Malaria Field Training Centre, Kurunegala, during the year under review.

Four Public Health Nurses were sent for training at Kalutara in October, 1942. 44 midwives have been trained at Kalutara Health Unit and 60 at Panadure Health Unit. 78 new pupil midwives were taken on for training at the Lying-in Home. Apart from the Health personnel, 16 Probationary Divisional Revenue Officers were given a course of training in the fundamentals of Rural Health, Malariology and Nutrition. 21 new pupil nurses were recruited during the year bringing the total of nurses under training to 133 of whom 38 completed their course.

One Medical Officer was trained locally in Radiology; later this officer and another were sent to India for training in Deep Ray Therapy.

Three Medical Officers were trained locally in Venereal Diseases and three others were sent to Madras for 9 months' training in tuberculosis.

SECTION 18.—MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

The attention of the Department was concentrated more on the erection of buildings required in connection with the prevailing emergency than on the ordinary peace-time requirements. Broadly speaking, this construction consisted of (a) buildings required for the evacuation of patients from existing hospitals in danger zones, a number of which were erected at Ragama, Avissawella, Wathupitiwela, Karawanella, Eheliyagoda, Angoda, Pimbura, and Udugama, (b) the protection of the existing buildings in the danger zones from blast and the provision of such new buildings as were required to deal with casualties, &c.; and (c) the provision of alternative accommodation for buildings handed over to the Services. The ordinary building programme for which provision had been made, with the exception of just a few items had to be abandoned for want of materials. Some works undertaken in previous years were completed.

Donations of lands and buildings for various purposes continue to be made but new constructions have invariably to be postponed owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials.

SECTION 19.—MEDICAL COLLEGE AND MEDICAL COLLEGE COUNCIL.

The Ceylon Medical College was incorporated into the University of Ceylon as its Faculty of Medicine on July 1, 1942. The Medical College Council has been left with its other functions, viz., training of Apothecaries, Pharmacists, and Midwives. During the year, 27 qualified as Apothecaries, 21 as Pharmacists and 116 as Midwives.

SECTION 20.—FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year ended September 30, 1942, were Rs. 3,048,506.54 and *Rs. 14,325,465.55 respectively.

The financial statement of the expenditure of the administration of the Medical Wants Ordinance (Cap. 176) showed a surplus of Rs. 1,992,801.46 on September 30, 1941.

(* These figures do not include the cost of new buildings and improvements to and maintenance of existing ones.)

Colombo, May 25, 1943.

S. F. CHELLAPPAH,
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services,